

ALIENISTS DISAGREE

PHYSICIANS IN O'CONNOR CASE
DECLARE HE IS AND IS NOT
INSANE.

INTEREST IN HEARING
IN SUPREME COURT

Many Witnesses Examined in Sanity
Test Case of Prominent Attorney
and Former Law Partner of Senator
Kenyon—Woman Said to Be One of
O'Connor's Hallucinators.

Carroll, Dec. 2.—Maurice O'Connor, former prominent Fort Dodge attorney, and at one time a law partner of Senator Kenyon, is the center of interest at the trial now being heard in the supreme court of Iowa before Judge Saling, of Carroll. O'Connor seeks his release from the state institution at Cherokee, where he was committed about four weeks ago by the insanity commissioners of Webster county, on a writ of habeas corpus, the title of the action being O'Connor vs. State.

The hearing was commenced on Friday of last week, and about fifty prominent Fort Dodge people, many of them members of the legal profession, have been examined to date. Dr. Donahue, of the state institution, at Cherokee, and Dr. Moyer, of Rush Medical college, Chicago, were called as alienists, and were the principal witnesses of the past two days.

Alienists Can't Agree.
Dr. Donahue holds to the opinion that O'Connor is now and has for some time been insane, but his testimony is contradicted by that of Dr. Moyer, who holds that while O'Connor may have been insane at some time in the past, he is at present of sound mind.

The evidence of the plaintiff was concluded early in the present week, and since its conclusion the session has been occupied with the testimony for the defense. D. M. Kelleher, of Fort Dodge, a former law partner of Mr. O'Connor, testified concerning the peculiar actions of the plaintiff up to about eighteen months ago, at which time their partnership was dissolved. He stated that O'Connor seemed to be possessed of a hallucination to the effect that people were circulating slanderous stories about him, naming among others, Mr. F. and Robert Healy as perpetrators.

Kelleher stated that although he made every effort to discover the portents and source of the stories, he could find no evidence that stories of any kind were ever circulated against O'Connor in Fort Dodge.

A Woman in the Case.
According to the testimony of other witnesses, O'Connor seems also to have been possessed of an idea to the effect that he could secure a divorce from his wife, and also a divorce for a prominent society woman of Fort Dodge, and that he could then marry the latter. He spoke to several of his colleagues concerning the possibilities of the affair, but according to the testimony he failed to consult the lady's wishes in the matter, the plan being entirely unknown to her.

The hearing is attracting a great deal of attention locally and on the part of many Fort Dodge citizens.

PELLETT OFFERS TO QUIT.
State Bee Inspector Says His Job Is Waste of Money.

St. Louis City, Dec. 2.—Governor-elect W. L. Harding has received a letter from Frank C. Pellett, state bee inspector, announcing that he is willing to retire from an office for which the inspector feels the state should not expend money. Mr. Pellett wrote:

"I have noted with interest your proposition to cut out dead timber in the state's business. Since reform, like charity, should begin at home, I am making a recommendation in my annual report that this office be dispensed with and that the duties be added to the extension work in beekeeping at the agricultural college at Ames."

IOWA GUARDS TO STAY.
Soldiers Will Spend Christmas on Border.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary of War Baker declined to make any prediction as to the probable date of the return of the Iowa militia from the border.

The question was presented to Secretary Baker on behalf of families and

situation. Professor Ross, a former Iowa man, has done much valuable writing on present day American problems.

A similar thought beautifully expressed was uttered by Governor Harding this week on the occasion of the testimonial of Des Moines to him at the Grant club. He spoke of the fact that while the peoples of the old world are at each other's throats, as it were, in a death struggle of the nations, they are also taking valuable lessons in efficiency and economy and when they emerge from the chaos they will be prepared to live cheaply and accomplish greater things than ever before.

The immense war debt must be paid, not by one nation or one people, but by the people of the world—by the toiling masses. We of America must bear a share of that burden. But here we are living and reveling in luxury and not learning any of the valuable lessons which his father always carried in stock. There will be a new Senator Smith in the senate and he will come from Madison county.

One of the shortest speeches on record at the chamber of commerce luncheon was that of Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, the other day. Professor Ross arrived late and saw that the dinner crowd was dispersing, so he spoke barely three minutes. But what he said carried just as much weight as a new problem that faces America. He pointed out that the days of isolation for the United States are over, that whether we wish it or not, the people of the United States must take a hand in world affairs, that as a nation we must go out and seek trade and friends in all parts of the world and do it in much the same way as other nations have been doing. We must also compete more and more with the industries of the whole world, and it is a good time now to be getting ready for just this

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Much capital, including large stocks of material, will be needed to restore the wastage of war. For some time, also, after peace is declared their costs of manufacture are likely to be higher in many lines of industry than before the war, due to increased costs of raw material, increased taxes and possibly higher wages.

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A regular plan of work has been outlined for the thrifty units. Mrs. Pratt said, "which will enable housewives to reduce the cost of living by their practice of thrift in adjusting their homes and housekeeping to the present conditions and holding all prices at as near a normal figure as possible consistent with a square deal for all."

The existence of an interstate combination of cold storage houses to keep up food prices was charged today by Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of weights and measures, who is secretary of Mayor Mitchell's committee on food supply in investigating the cost of living with a view to effecting relief for consumers.

"There is a so-called storage trust," Mr. Hartigan said. "Its membership comprises seventy-five cold storage warehouses in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It is believed that, to evade the laws of the various states, it is made easy for the owners of goods in one cold storage warehouse to hold goods in one state until just before the time expires for the goods to be released, and then to move them to a warehouse in another state and keep them there as long as the law allows in that other state."

"Altogether the law in each state permits storage for only a limited time—ten months, I believe, in the case of eggs. It is possible, thru the alleged trust, to keep goods in storage three times that period. The laws relating to cold storage houses are a joke from a national standpoint. If the federal government were to make one comprehensive law for all the cold storage houses in the country the evil would be abated."

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Much capital, including large stocks of material, will be needed to restore the wastage of war. For some time, also, after peace is declared their costs of manufacture are likely to be higher in many lines of industry than before the war, due to increased costs of raw material, increased taxes and possibly higher wages.

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Billy Bunny and His Friends

Hear the engine whistle too!
See the smoke and smell the soot!
Lucky that the train don't stay,
But flashes by and far away!

It wasn't so bad, after all. At first the Growlups in the Friendly Forest and the Pleasant Meadow were very sorry to have the railroad come so near, but after a while they found it didn't matter so much, for the cars engine smokestack hardly reached the top, and you only knew they were there by the sound.

Of course it took Cousin Cotton Tail ever and ever so long to get used to the Old Brier Patch. You see, the hill on the other side of the Babbling Brook was just the same; so was the Friendly Forest, and by and by everybody forgot that there had been a time when there wasn't any railroad.

At the Old Farm Yard, however, things were different, for the railroad made a turn just there and came in very close to the Old Barn. Cocky Ducky had all he could do to keep the Barn Yard folk out of danger. Every morning after his early cock-a-doodle-

do he read them a lesson on the danger of crossing the railroad track. Even Henny Jenny for a while laid her eggs in the Henhouse. The truth was that her nest in the corner of the Old Snake Fence happened to be just at the end of the Pleasant Meadow where the railroad ran thru the "cut," and the noise of the cars made her nervous.

Ducky Daddies was glad that the Old Mill Pond was still safe. He had heard how near it had come to having a bridge built across it for the noisy cars. Yes, everybody kept away from the railroad track except Gossie Loosie. And why Gossie Loosie liked to waddle down the steep bank and along the hard wooden logs of the roadbed no one could find out.

But one fine day Gossie Loosie got caught. Yes, sir! Before she could get off the track the train came along. It was very narrow between the two high banks, and she couldn't fly high enough to reach the top. Cocky Ducky and Henny Jenny shut their eyes. They just couldn't bear to see what was going to happen. But Gossie Loosie wasn't such a goose after all. She sat perfectly still between the rails, and when the train had passed she got up and waddled back to the Old Farm Yard.

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